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## Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20554

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of

Amendment of Parts 65 and 69 of
the Commission's Rules to Reform
the Interstate Rate of Return
Represcription and Enforcement
Processes

CC Docket No. 92-133

## REPLY COMMENTS OF U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

U S WEST Communications, Inc. ("USWC"), through counsel, hereby files these reply comments in the above-captioned docket.

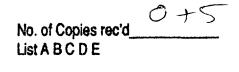
In its initial Comments, USWC made two brief observations:

(1) That the instant proceeding, limited by its terms to nonprice cap local exchange carriers ("LEC"), must remain thus
limited; and (2) That the Federal Communications Commission

("Commission") should abandon its efforts to treat "overearnings"
as a meretricious act warranting administrative sanctions. Two
comments in the initial round touch on those issues, and we

Initially, MCI Telecommunications Corporation ("MCI") and the General Services Administration ("GSA") both contend that the procedures adopted in this proceeding should apply to LECs subject to price cap regulation. GSA goes so far as to proclaim that price cap LECs should have their rates of return, and associated sharing zones, adjusted routinely, along with the rate

respond herein.



<sup>1</sup>Comments of USWC, filed herein Sept. 11, 1992, at 1-2.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Id. at 3-4.

of return for rate base regulated carriers. Indeed, GSA contends:

The sharing zone and formula adjustment mark [in the price cap formula] were thus inextricably linked to the authorized rate of return. The achievement of just and reasonable rates, indeed the very legality of the LEC price cap plan, depends upon the maintenance of this linkage.

MCI is much less expansive, contending only that the new procedures to be adopted in this proceeding be utilized when, and if, a new price cap LEC rate of return needs to be prescribed.<sup>5</sup>

It is not entirely clear where GSA is coming from, but unlike the Democratic Presidential nominee, it does appear that the agency has "inhaled." The entire reason for price cap regulation is the express recognition by the Commission that rate base/rate of return regulation is inefficient and economically suboptimal. Thus, price cap regulation is viewed as superior precisely because it breaks the link between rate base/rate of return principles and carrier performance. The sharing system in the LEC price cap regulatory structure is itself an anomaly because it retains some vestiges of rate of return regulation -- unnecessary vestiges we would submit -- and the far superior price cap structure is that imposed upon the American Telephone

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>See Comments of GSA, filed herein Sept. 11, 1992, at 2-6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup><u>Id</u>. at 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>See Comments of MCI, filed herein Sept. 11, 1992, at 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>See Policy and Rules Concerning Rates for Dominant Carriers, Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 3 FCC Rcd. 3195, 3219-23 ¶¶ 38-47 (1988); Second Report and Order, 5 FCC Rcd. 6786, 6789-91 ¶¶ 21-37 (1990).

and Telegraph Company ("AT&T") in which there is no sharing.

In any event, GSA's argument is completely backwards, in that it assumes that the Commission labors under a legal imperative to maximize the rate of return drag on price cap regulation. Price cap carriers are encouraged to look to the marketplace to adjust their costs of capital based upon economic performance. It would be arbitrary and unnecessary to engage in further adjustments from a regulatory perspective.

MCI's position is considerably more modest. Essentially, MCI contends that the new procedures adopted in this proceeding should apply to price cap LECs when and if a new rate of return prescription applicable to those carriers is commenced. MCI contends that "it is highly doubtful that a separate set of procedures would be established to derive an authorized ROR for price cap sharing and lower adjustment mark purposes, different from the ROR set under Part 65 for ROR-regulated LECs." MCI's position thus appears grounded in administrative efficiency. Of course, had the Commission decided to include price cap LECs in the scope of the new rules, it would have said so in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking herein so that USWC and others could have commented in detail upon the proposed new rules.

However, the interests of administrative efficiency are also served by the exclusion of USWC from the scope of this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Comments of MCI at 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>See Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order, 7 FCC Rcd. 4688 (1992).

proceeding. If USWC were to be covered by the new rules, it would have been incumbent on USWC to analyze and comment on the proposal at length, and the Commission would have needed to analyze these comments. As it is possible that, given the realities of price cap regulation, USWC will never have another rate of return prescription, USWC and the Commission would have been in the position of devoting time and resources to a USWC position on new rules which could well never be applied to USWC. Administrative efficiency is thus served by excluding USWC and other price cap LECs from the scope of this proceeding in order to better focus attention on those carriers actually and immediately subject to the new rules.

MCI also argues that the vacated "automatic refund rules," including category refunds, ought to be reinstituted. MCI's logic is that the Commission no longer prescribes a "minimum" rate of return. In other words, MCI wants the Commission to not only resuscitate the automatic refund concept for rate of return enforcement, but to do so in direct conflict with the court decision in American Tel. & Tel. Co. v. F.C.C. While we

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>See Comments of MCI at 31.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Indeed, MCI proclaims that the myriad of past Commission decisions prescribing such a minimum have not meant what they said, because "[t]he prescribed ROR is not (and, as the LECs know, really never has been) a minimum at all; only a maximum." Id. (footnote omitted).

<sup>11836</sup> F.2d 1386 (D.C. Cir. 1988) ("AT&T"). Apparently MCI contends that, because the prescribed rate of return now exceeds the minimum necessary to raise capital, the requirement of AT&T that carriers be allowed the opportunity to earn the prescribed (continued...)

continue to believe that the whole notion of "overearning" and overearning refunds is arbitrary and contrary to the public interest, simply reinstituting a set of rules already vacated by a court would seem to be the worst possible approach to this issue. If the Commission continues to be so set on this matter, it should treat overearnings as a kind of unexpected efficiency gain (which is really what overearnings represent). This efficiency gain could be shared to some extent with customers via rate reductions or refunds, at the LEC's option. But in no event should overearnings be treated as a Communications Act violation giving rise to any "rights" on behalf of customers who paid the lawful tariffed rate.

Respectfully submitted,

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October 13, 1992

<sup>11(...</sup>continued)
rate no longer applies. There is simply no basis for such a
crabbed reading of the AT&T decision.

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kelseau Powe, Jr., do hereby certify on this 13th day of October, 1992, that I have caused a copy of the foregoing REPLY COMMENTS OF U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC. to be mailed via first class mail, postage prepaid, to the persons named on the attached service list.

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